

LOBBYISTS OF TWO SPECIES

BY EDWARD B. CLARK.
DRAWINGS BY DEARBORN MELVILL.



WASHINGTON.—Whenever the statement is made that during the sessions of congress Washington is full of lobbyists, it seems that the general impression created is that a horde of men bent on preventing the passage of good legislation has descended upon the capitol. The word lobbyists seemingly has come to mean only one thing. In truth lobbyists are of two kinds, the kind that wants to prevent the passage of legislation that is inimical to private interest, and the kind that wants to secure the passage of legislation that will redound or that

it is supposed will redound to the public good. In the hotels of this city it is an easy matter to pick out the individuals of one species of lobbyist. They bear the earmarks of their business and it may be said that one of these earmarks ordinarily is in appearance of sleek prosperity. It is impossible to pick out the individuals of the other species of lobbyist unless you happen to be the keenest kind of a judge of human nature. In some instances the second class of lobbyists has the unmistakable air of the philanthropist while in other cases their companion lobbyists look simply like ordinary everyday American citizens, men of business and men of the professions and in many cases women.

No lobbyist, however wrongful may be his purpose in coming to Washington, fulfills the somewhat widespread idea of a man whose pockets are bulging with bank notes with the corners showing in order to tempt some member of congress to forget his duty to his constituents and to his country. It is a much harder matter to corrupt a congressman than unfortunately some people believe. The lobbyist who would make a direct offer of money except in rare cases would get a blow harder than any cash that he might happen to possess.

The lobbyist who thinks that some corporate interest is to be injured by prospective legislation and who has been hired to rep-



was not a trace of real fruit in its composition. The dye that was in the mixture colored indelibly a great piece of cotton cloth which was steeped in a small quantity of the jelly mixture with water.

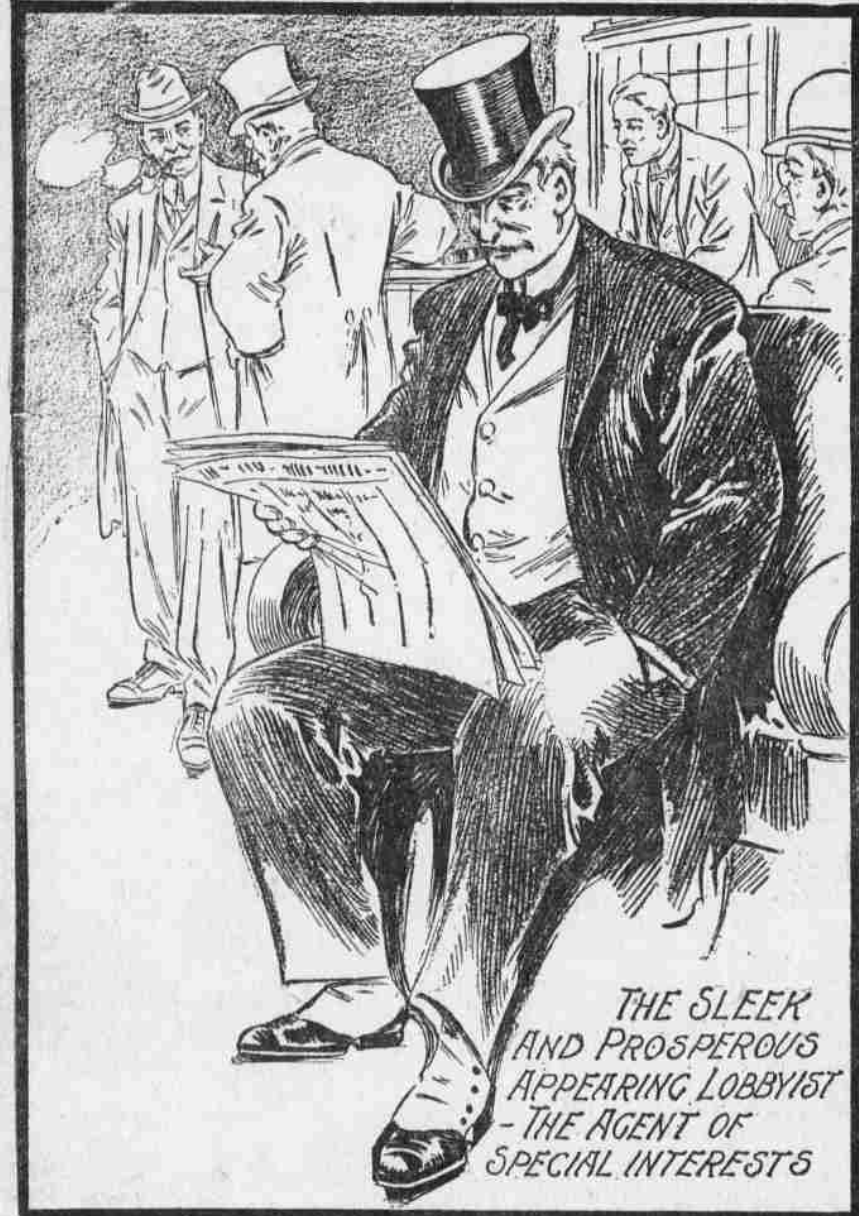
In the committee room there was "honey" which no bee ever had gathered. There were "pepper corns" made wholly of tapioca and lamplblack, and there were many other things of curious mixture masquerading under the names of legitimate food products. The manufacturers and the packers of perfectly pure goods admitted that the proved fact that some of their brethren were not honest was the stumbling block of their hopes that the pure food bill should not be passed in too drastic a form. In other words, a lobbyist that was mute and could not write letters or send telegrams did the major share of the work in securing the passage of the national pure food law.

In the department of agriculture there is a sub-department called the biological survey. It is the duty of the officials of the survey, who are all scientists, to do what they can to enlighten the country concerning the habits of birds, mammals and insects, to let it be known just what creatures are a benefit and just what are a menace to the farmer, the market gardener, and to those engaged in soil pursuits generally.

The work of the survey has been recognized for its excellence for years. At one time the house committee on agriculture decided, in framing the agricultural appropriation bill, that it would omit all mention of the biological survey and thus by a failure to appropriate money, would wipe the survey out of existence. It is said that there were personal reasons for the attempt to end the usefulness of this bureau of the government, but whether this is true or not is a thing apart. As soon as it was known that the committee had decided to kill the activity of the scientists by a failure to report to the house a measure for their support, some of the Washington correspondents telegraphed the news of the matter to their papers. Instantly the bird protection societies, the sportsmen, the farmers' institutes and the farmers individually all over the country became busy.

Letters and telegrams of protest poured in on the committee. Nor was the committee alone the object of protest. Every senator and every representative in congress began to receive letters and telegrams which piled up until they were almost beyond the power of reading unless the man gave all the time at his disposal to the task. Members who hardly knew what the biological survey was began to ask questions. They wanted to know why the farmers were so interested, and why the bird protectors had taken the matter so much to heart. It did not take them long to find out. The committee was unmoved by the appeals from the country, but congress was moved, and when the agricultural bill was reported there were scores of members ready to insert a paragraph in the measure restoring the appropriation for the survey. The appropriation was restored despite the action of the committee, and the next time that an agricultural bill went through, the money given to support the scientists was increased largely. The farmers and the nature lovers generally had no lobby in Washington at that time, but

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THE SLEEK AND PROSPEROUS APPEARING LOBBYIST - THE AGENT OF SPECIAL INTERESTS

resent that interest at the capitol uses argument and not money, and he depends for the strength of his argument largely upon the fact that laws passed to regulate the business which he represents may possibly have a bad effect upon the commercial life of the specific district which the member approached represents. It is true that dinners are given at times to members of congress by the lobbyists on behalf of special interests. It is doubted if these dinners or the pleading words which pass between the courses and after the coffee have any particular weight. The ordinary congressman who wants to stay in congress realizes that he has a duty to his constituents and that if he doesn't do it he probably will have to stay at home instead of buying a ticket every winter for the national capitol.

Some time ago there was established in Washington what was called "The People's Lobby." There were several active men who, on behalf of this organization, watched legislation and kept the country informed as to what, in their opinion, was good or bad in laws that had been proposed for passage. This people's lobby virtually has passed out of existence, but there is a greater people's lobby which has been in existence ever since the country was founded, and which is in existence to-day, and which probably will last as long as democracy lasts. This lobby is public sentiment, and a dozen times within the last few years it has overridden all the arts, the pleadings, the arguments, and the threats of the individual lobbyists who have sought to thwart it. An experience of some years in Washington goes to show that the representatives of the people in the great mass are honest men and that the will of the country outweighs with them any influence or any money that can be brought to bear or used by the lobbyist who is working for selfish ends.

there are women lobbyists. The particular kind of women lobbyists which has been pictured many times has no existence, or if she exists she keeps herself so well in hiding that she remains unknown to the persons whose duty it is to write the news and the news comment of the day. There are other women lobbyists, however, women who are moved to lobby by what they think is right, though admittedly thousands of their countrymen and their country women disagree with them in specific cases in which they have exercised their activities.

The woman lobbyist as a rule is moved by high moral considerations, as she views them, to influence legislation. Take the case of the canteen in the army posts of the country, for example. It was the woman lobbyist who abolished the canteen. The women who worked to this end did not do one-tenth part of their lobbying in Washington. It was done largely at home. The women thought that the canteen was an ever present temptation to the soldier to drunkenness, and while it is true that most of the congressmen at heart disagreed with the contention the women carried the day and the canteen was abolished.

The persons who were instrumental in securing the passage of the law which forbade the sale of light wines and beer at army posts, moved as they were by a high moral even if a possibly mistaken impulse, were lobbyists just as much as are the men who arrive to check legislation that is going to hurt their pocketbooks while it is going to do good to the country at large. The intention is only to show that "lobbyist" is not necessarily a word of contempt.

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It is not the intention to attempt to discuss the rights or wrongs of any specific pieces of legislation which have passed congress, but the lobbying attempts pro and con that have been made to prevent or to secure the enactment of national laws may be recounted without prejudice.

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THE PHILANTHROPIC TYPE

worked day and night with voice or by letter and telegram to bring about the ends that they desired. The manufacturers, or many of them at least, maintained that the law as proposed was altogether too drastic, while those who took the view opposed to that of the manufacturers declared that the law could not be made too severe.

During the time of the consideration of the pure food law in the room of the committee on interstate and foreign commerce the most powerful lobbyist that appeared on behalf of the measure was on the center table. It was a collection of prepared foods gathered from various parts of the country and which did not live up to the labels that were on the outside of the packages. There are, and were, plenty of proper foods on the market, but the foods which the committee had assembled, if foods they might be called, were of the kind that nobody would want to eat. Representative Mann of Illinois was in charge of the pure food bill, and he presided over the display that made the committee room look like a grocery shop. Mr. Mann had some fruit jelly or jam on exhibition that was marked as being the pure product. In reality the stuff was composed of some sticky substance sweetened and then colored with a dye. There

they had a great lobby at a distance, and the lobbyists succeeded in doing their good work.

Recently there came to Washington on a matter connected with the rights of certain Indians formerly on the Rosebud reservation, an Indian whose name originally was Quick Bear, but who now is known as Reuben Quick Bear. Some time ago it was proposed by a syndicate that it buy a large tract of land from the Indians at \$5 an acre. Afterward the land doubled in value. Reuben Quick Bear feared that when the reservation was closed Uncle Sam would not allow a right and proper price for the holdings which the Indians were to give up. Reuben began a lobby on behalf of his brethren. He wrote this letter, thereby showing that he knew something of the ways of a certain class of white men:

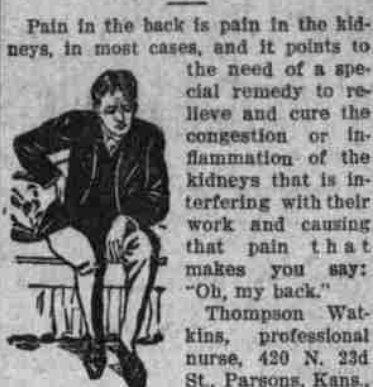
"A shyster lawyer named — is in Washington stating that our land is not worth more than \$2.50 an acre. He lives in — and has been sent by the people there to help beat us in this land deal."

It is conceded in Washington that the most effective kind of lobbying is that which is done by the people by means of letters and telegrams. Of course, the communications must come in such numbers as to convince the congressmen that the whole country is aroused.

everybody under the table, and their immunity to drunkenness was attributed to copious draughts of olive oil before sitting down to a banquet. Rear Admiral — says: "It was mostly a fake. We learned something on the cruise. A high-toned Chinese official told me just before we sat down to a banquet: 'Take two grains of opium; it will enable you to withstand a much greater quantity of liquor. Here, just an hour before joining a festival, we take a grain or two, and we are never drunk.'"—New York Press.

BACKACHE IS KIDNEYACHE.

Usually There Are Other Troubles to Prove It.



Pain in the back is pain in the kidneys, in most cases, and it points to the need of a special remedy to relieve and cure the congestion or inflammation of the kidneys that is interfering with their work and causing that pain that makes you say: "Oh, my back."

Thompson Watkins, professional nurse, 430 N. 23d St., Parsons, Kans., says: "For some time I was annoyed with sharp twinges across the small of my back and irregular passages of the kidney secretions. Since using Doan's Kidney Pills I am free from these troubles."

Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

PROSAC ENDING OF DREAM.

Nevertheless, Editor Believes It Portends Some Good Luck.

The dream of an unknown Kansas editor:

She was dressed in green, and a serpent of old gold and with red eyes encircled her arm. Her hair was very black and loose. Her eyes, black and deep, seemed to search me through as she held my hand in hers and looked up from the palm she had been reading.

"Your death will come suddenly," she said.

"Will it be a railroad collision or a hotel fire?" we inquired.

"I cannot say," she said, "but it will be so sudden as to be painless."

Just then we awoke, because somebody was punching us in the ribs and saying: "Get on your side of the bed and let me have my share of the quilts."

But we have been thinking about it since, and we believe somebody is going to pay his subscription in advance. —Kansas City Journal.

A TRAIN LOAD OF TOBACCO.

Twenty-four Carloads Purchased for Lewis' Single Binder Cigar Factory.

What is probably the biggest lot of all fancy grade tobacco held by any factory in the United States has just been purchased by Frank P. Lewis, of Peoria, for the manufacture of Lewis' Single Binder Cigars. The lot will make twenty-four carloads, and is selected from what is considered by experts to be the finest crop raised in many years. The purchase of tobacco is sufficient to last the factory more than two years. An extra price was paid for the selection. Smokers of Lewis' Single Binder Cigars will appreciate this tobacco. —Peoria Star, January 16, 1909.

Humiliation.

A certain small boy of six is rapidly assuming manly ways. Not long ago his "room" at school planned an entertainment. There were to be little songs and recitations and a mysterious grab-bag. The small boy waxed eloquent concerning the coming glories of this show, and more especially the part he would take.

On the morning of the entertainment his mother suggested that he should take his little sister, aged four, with him. He hung his head.

"Don't you want to take her?" his mother asked.

"No, I don't," he answered.

"And why not?"

The reply came quickly.

"'Cause there ain't none of th' other fellers has to bring their children."

Why She Shut Down.

"A charming gentleman, about four years old, used to pass my house every day on his way to kindergarten," said a lady, "and in course of time I made his acquaintance and gave a penny to him each morning when we parted."

"Eventually his mother requested me not to give any more money to him. The next morning I did not present the usual penny. He did not seem to notice the omission. The succeeding day, when the penny was not given to him he said nothing. But on the morning of the third day, when the penny was not forthcoming, he sidled up to me and whispered: 'What's the matter. Ain't your husband working?'"

Other Men's Wives.

"What a pretty party this is," she said, as she looked around the beautiful room at the pretty women sitting on the long divans against the wall. "And these are your wives? Aren't they sweet? Isn't it lovely?"

"Yes," he admitted, "but you ought to have been at our party last month when we had a lot of other fellows' wives. It was a whole lot lovelier."

LESS MEAT

Advice of Family Physician.

Formerly people thought meat necessary for strength and muscular vigor.

The man who worked hard was supposed to require meat two or three times a day. Science has found out differently.

It is now a common thing for a family physician to order less meat, as in the following letter from a N. Y. man. "I had suffered for years with dyspepsia and nervousness. My physician advised me to eat less meat and greasy foods generally. I tried several things to take the place of my usual breakfast of chops, fried potatoes, etc., but got no relief until I tried Grape-Nuts food."

"After using Grape-Nuts for the cereal part of my meals for two years, I am now a well man. Grape-Nuts benefited my health far more than the \$500.00 worth of medicine I had taken before."

"My wife and children are healthier than they had been for years, and we are a very happy family, largely due to Grape-Nuts."

"We have been so much benefited by Grape-Nuts that it would be ungrateful not to acknowledge it."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Well-being" in Pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

NEED CAUSE LITTLE ALARM

Eruption of Miniature Volcanoes Easily Accounted For.

Recently reports were printed in various California newspapers to the effect that a volcano had burst forth in one of the canyons of the Santa Monica mountains near Los Angeles. The point at which the pseudo-volcano broke out is about 290 yards from the Pacific ocean and 12 miles from the

city of Los Angeles. Here sulphurous smoke rises from a little mound of micaceous shale and a few inches below the surface the ground is red hot, charring or even setting fire to sticks thrust into it. The Scientific American says of the phenomenon: "Throughout this region oil-bearing shales are found near the surface and the soil is soaked with petroleum. The shale may have ignited spontaneously;

lighting or a fire set by campers may have started the combustion. In any case the phenomenon is accounted for easily, without recourse to the theory of a volcanic eruption. Reports of similar incidents in this region have been traced to fires in oil-bearing strata. No serious harm has resulted from the fires, as the nearest oil-producing wells are at least ten miles away.

"Recently there were accounts in some French papers of an eruption in an abandoned mine shaft and some

years ago it was stated that there was an active crater on the top of an Alpine peak. The burning shaft produced a highly creditable imitation of an active volcano, great, heavy clouds of black smoke rising from it, and a fine, warm dust falling on the surrounding houses and fields, followed by flames, and stones rained on the dwellings.

"The inhabitants in terror took flight; but an investigation proved that the pseudo-volcanic eruption had been caused by an explosion of firedamp in

the shaft. The basis for the story of an active volcano on the Alpine peak was a forest fire on a lower mountain."

How to Keep Sober.

We shall pick up many interesting bits of information from our returned globe-circlers, the officers and crews of the battle fleet. One of the former now of high rank, whom I knew five years ago as a lieutenant, told wonderful tales about the ability of the English navy men at Hong Kong to drink